is attended by Senator Platt, would say a prayer. Dr. Burrell prayed for the Republican party and its leaders and for the people of the United States. When he had mished Col. Dunn directed Col. Fox to call the roll of counties. Col. Fox has done this so often that he could do it asleep. After that Col. Dunn announced that by direction of the State committee Senator Chaunces M. Derew was to be temporary chair-

tion of the State committee Senator Chauncey M. Depew was to be temporary chairman and Col. Dunn appointed Representative James S. Sherman of Oneida and
John W. Dwight of Tompkins to escort
Senator Depew to the platform.

Benator Depew got a rousing welcome
and he started right in with his speech.
Senator Depew was not in quite as good
voice as usual and he didn't seem to have
the old Depew hungare. He made one the old Depew buoyancy. He made one or two happy hits but as a rule his speech was graver in tone and his gestures were more subdued than is usual with the Peeks-kill statesman. There seemed to be a blight over all this convention. Senator Depew could not escape from his environment. His references to President Roosevelt's administration and the few words he had to say concerning Gov. Odell's administrawere only ordinarily well received.

Speech of Senator Depew.

Mr. Depew said that the party in the State was confident and aggressive. He said also that nine-tenths of those who said also that nine-tenths of those who were compelled to take advantage of the general bankruptcy law, which he described as a necessity entailed by Democratic rule, had since, in their abundant success under Republican rule, paid principal and interest of their indebtedness. In praise of President Roosevelt, he said of the Research entails and the Research entails. In praise of President of the Panama revolution:

of the Panama revolution:

ROOSEVELT AND PANAMA.

The Colombian dictator saw a superb opportunity for a holdup in the necessities of the United States. Day after day the warning went forth from Bogota from the Representatives of the Department of Panama and to Bogota from Panama itself, that if the treaty was rejected, Panama would reassert the independence which had been violently taken from her eighteen years ago. The Colombian Congress in their territorial isolation and subordination to their dictator and President failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation. While this treaty, the most important document in their history, was pending in their Senate and House, they adjourned for a day to have read to them the sonnets which had been written by one of their poetic Deputies.

The occasion, however, was not one for verses to Venus, and the situation not an opera bouffe, for Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. When Panama fulfilled the threat known to all the world for months and successfully accomplished her revolution, the President acted within his Constitutional privilege with the directness, courage and wisdom characteristic of his whole public life. He was under the mandate of a law passed at the last session of Congress, which authorized the purchase of the French canal properties, which appropriated \$10,000,000 for immediate purposes and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$130,000,000 more, which directed the President to make the terms for the building of the canal and then to begin. If he failed within a reasonable time to secure the concession, then he was to turn to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. But without any intervention or action on his part in the kaleidoscope of politics common to the Latin nations of Central and South America, the opportunity was presented and he seized it. He might have let a war go on between Panama and Colombia. He might have commenced fruitless next which have transferred. ROOSEVELT AND PANAMA. opportunity was presented and he seized it. He night have let a war go on between Panama and Colombia. He might have commenced fruitless negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He might have transferred the whole question to Congress, weakly shandoning his executive responsibility; but the mandate of the American people was upon him to build the Ishmian canal, and the Congress, by the unanimous vote of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives on the Republican side and a large number of Senators and members of the House on the Democratic side, have affirmed the wisdom and the Constitutionality of his course.

DEFENDS PANAMA ORDER.

DEFENDS FANAMA ORDER.

I sat on Saturday in the House of Representatives listening to the widely advertised keynote speech of the eminent crator from New York, Mr. Bourbe Cockran. In lurid language he pictured the downfall of representative government from the usurpations of Fresident Roosevelt. He told how the House of Representatives, the sole authority for revenue bills, had been ignored by the Executive and how the tyrannical precedents which had at times overthrown the English Reuse of Commons, were revived in our age. He pictured the tyranny of Henry VIII. and he brought Cromwell and his soldiers in for the dispersion of Parliament. He told the Speaker of the House that unless this was instantly resented liberty in the United States had breathed its last. I confessed to some alarm until 1 inquired what was the tyranny which had inspired such a magnificent defence of the palladium of our liberty. I discovered that it was because the President, following the example of President Cleveland, had, by executive order, fixed the limit of partial and total disability for the veterans of the civil war. Mr. Cleveland and his Commissioner of Pensions had interpreted the pension act of 1890 to mean that it was within the power and the duty of the Executive to state the years for partial and total disability when the veterans could receive a pension without examination. Cleveland had fixed total disability nt 75. Roosevelt had revived the tyranny of Henry VIII., had marched with Oliver Cromwell at the head of his army into the House of Representatives and dispersed the members to their homes and arrested the recalcitrant minority by reducing by executive order Cleveland's 75 years of total disability five years, or to 70. As I left the Capitol with the pictures painted by this despairing eloquence and the appeal to the courage of the House to reassert its rights ringing in my ears, I leaned apprehensively against the foundations of that superb structure, but found them still quite firm.

INCHORATE CANDIDATE AND PRINCI

Inchoate candidate and principles.

In the Senate last week a distinguished Democratic Senator was put forward to make the keynote speech for the campaign in that body. He was surrounded by Senator Gorman, the leader, and all the wisdom of the minority. His speech was an assault upon President Roosevelt for his usurpation in the recognition of the Panama Republic and in his pension order, and a statement that the Democratic party would put forward at their convention issues and a candidate which would make the Republicans "fight for their lives." He was challenged to state the issues, but he admitted that could not be done except by the committee on resolutions and with the approval of the convention when it meets in July. He was asked to name the candidate, and he said that the candidate as yet was simply qualities, qualities would materialize into the man at the convention. It is now April and the Democratic candidate is only qualities. It is only three months time to July, when those qualities are to materialize. Surely by all the laws which we know and all the science with which we are familiar that candidate can never get through without the assistance of an incubator!

Rappily for our party, we are not waiting INCHOATE CANDIDATE AND PRINCIPLES.

never get through whitely the assistance of an incubator!

Bappily for our party, we are not waiting to be told what we are to believe by the national convention, nor is our candidate composed, as yet, of incheate qualities. Exery Republican in this broad land knows in what we believe and knows for whom he is going to yote.

They say the President is rash. He was rash when, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he paralyzed the bureau officers by ordering the navy to burn powder in target practice. But that rashness materialized into the highest conservatism when those ginners under Dewey sank the fleet at Manile Bay in fifty minutes and Cervera's fleet at Santiago in sixty. All of his acquaintances said he was rash when he threw up a comfortable berth in the Navy Department to take upon himself the perils of the campaign in Cuba; that he was rash when, at the head of his regiment, he encountered volleys of Spanish bullets in battle, but that rashness displayed the qualities which make the American people both trust and love him. He has probed deeply the great departments of the Government and prosecuted and convicted those of his own household of faith who were found guilty. He enforced the law when dire predictions of disaster were made, and by doing so lost the favor of some of the ablest and strongest of our financial leaders, but the Supreme Court has sustained his action and the markets have rebounded with that phenomenal rise in the securities affected which demonstrates the judgment of the investors of the country. A word Popper In For obella. It is not now, but rather at our fall convention, that we speak upon State issues and the State administration. We are living to-day in the midst of the clamor and noise which always precede an adjournment, not about what has been done, but what it is claimed will be done. But when the Legislature adjourns and the executive has acted, we will enter cheerfully with our State ticket upon the fall campaign, confident of an approval of the able administration of Gov. Odell. RASHNESS OF ROOSEVELT.

Odell.

Col. Fox by this time was flanked by the other secretaries of the convention, James F. Whipple, Archie E. Baxter, Charles A. Ball and Major-Gen. J. C. McKnight. The usual resolutions were turned in, and then Warner Miller, for the first time in eight years, made a speech in a Republican State convention. He will be disabled that data alleging the disappropriate in the disappropriate of the convention. in a Republican State convention. He asked that data alleging the disenfranchisement of the negro voter be incorporated in the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and Mr. Miller's documents were handed over to the Committee on Resolutions. As a matter of fact, a part of Mr.

Miller's suggestions had already been Miller's suggestions had already been incorporated in the platform.

That's all that was done at the morning
session of the convention. It had taken
only an hour to start the Presidential campaign of 1904 in this State. The conventor
took a recess until 4 o'clock, and the delegates straggled back to their hotels, most
of them going to the Fifth avenue, where
they talked out loud about the stupid session. It should be said that the Platt men
had very little to say about the convention,
except that they were mightily pleased except that they were mightily pleased because their old leader had received such a tumultously affectionate greeting.

AFTERNOON A LITTLE LIVELIER. The afternoon session of the convention The afternoon session of the convention began promptly on time. The band up in the gallery again played politics when it greeted Gov. Odell with "Hail to the Chief" and a moment or so later blared out the same melody for Senator Platt. At this session Gov. Odell was much better received. The cheers for him were stronger and apparently heartier, and they were more prolonged. If the cheers for Gov. Odell were better at the afternoon session, those for Senator Platt were also better. The Platt adherents seemed to take a pride in bellowing out for their chieftain more than the Odell chaps could for theirs.

One face was missed in the convention.

One face was missed in the convention, that of Timothy L. Woodruff, and his old friends spoke with sympathy of his recent affliction. Senator Depew, as temporary chairman, called for the report of the committee on credentials, and this report quickly recognized the right of the fassett quickly recognized the right of the Fassett people to sit for Seneca county. In fact, there had not been any serious belief that the Fassett people would be unseated. Representative Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was made permanent chair man

ONLY OLD- FASHIONED CHEER WAS FOR PLATT In his speech he touched momentarily a Gov. Odell's administration, and Gov. on Gov. Odell's administration, and Gov. Odell's adherents sent up a shout for him that was the best of the day. Mr. Payne then turned toward Senator Platt, sitting at the head of the Tioga delegation, with Col. Dunn of Broome just behind him. Mr. Payne spoke of Senator Plattas "that leader of leaders," and paid a great tribute to Mr. Platt's services to the Republicar pasts.

Mr. Payne could not proceed for the cheers that rolled out from the delegates on the floor and from the guests in the boxes. The cheers were taken up by those on the platform, and for the first time during the day there was an exhibition of old-fashioned. day there was an exhibition of old-fashioned enthusiasm. The convention rose to its feet and continued its cheers for Senator Platt, and above the din rose a shrill voice like a calliope which shrieked, "Tioga Chief! Tioga Chief! Ah ha!" and then there were more resounding cheers. When the convention came to order Mr. Payne proceeded to speak in glowing terms of President Roosevelt's administration, and then, too, for the first time during the day, the President's name got a reception that was somedent's name got a reception that was some-thing like a reception. The cheers for the President were strong and emphatic, and Mr. Payne's further utterances were very cordially received.

Payne's Eulogy of Roosevelt. Chairman Payne told what the party in

power in the nation had done, and said of

When their platform is finally written up, its chief plank will be denunciation of Republican policies and defamation of the Republican candidate. The end will be another overwhelming Republican victory in November

Republican candidate. The end will be another overwhelming Republican victory in November.

Of course they will want to revise the tariff. A tariff law can be so framed as to raise the necessary revenue (for revenue only) which will not protect a single industry. Or it can be framed with protection in spots, like the infamous Wilson-Gorman bill. The plan of some of the leaders is to hide the cloven foot of free trade in a gradual but radical reduction. They think it better to kill our industries by the process of slow torture.

We believe in protection to the American farmer and the American factory, that we may give constant labor and good pay to the American workman. We believe in reciprocity, a reciprocity that concedes duties only that are not needed to protect our own citizens, a reciprocity that will deprive no American workman, in field or factory, of his daily wage—the reciprocity advocated by the immortal defender of protection. William McKinley. We are wedded to no schedules. Ours is a party of progress we produced the Dingley act, the best tariff law ever enacted. The next time we tackle the tariff we propose to improve upon that. But so long as the present law works well, and produces sufficient revenue, and the welfare of the wage earner is secure, we shall "continue to let well enough alone."

Mr. Payne praised Mr. Roosevelt's interference in the coal strike, saying:

ference in the coal strike, saying:

The enemy assails him for the "mistakes he has made." They say he forgot the dignity of his position, the constitutional limitations of his office, by interfering in the coal strike. Well, he did interfers; he saw the strike prolonged through the weary months, he foresaw the dreary winter, with the approaching coal famine. The suffering and anguish of his own people became a real and horrid picture, and he could wait no longer. He did not forget that he was President. This position magnified his responsibility. But above all he remembered that he was a man. He heard the voice of humanity, and, undaunted by the risk of failure, he threw his boundless energy into the work and won. ference in the coal strike, saying:

into the work and won.

How marked a contrast to the course of the leader of the Democracy in our own State!

He did not hesitate to pander to the lowest instincts of paternalists and Socialists, and write into the platform of his party the Government ownership of mines.

Of the Northern Securities prospection Of the Northern Securities prosecution

Mr. Payne said:

President Roosevelt's party framed and enacted the laws which he found on the statute book. It was his duty to enforce them. He has done so fearlessly. The result has called a halt on unlawful enterprise. It has improved the business tone. It has brought security to legitimate enterprise.

Now, that the law is upheld, our opponents

prise.

Now, that the law is upheld, our opponents clamor for the commencement of a general crusade for the ruin of all corporations, good, bad and indifferent. The Republican party is an enemy to unlawful enterprises only. It will not commence an indiscriminate slaughter against those which promote prosperity and provide wages to the workers by lawful methods.

The Administration will proceed with careful investigation. It will indulge in no gallery play. Those engaged in lawful business have no cause for alarm. Unlawful combinations only will be attacked. In a word, the law will be impartially enforced.

Mr. Payne reviewed and commended the work of the Administration in regard to the Post Office frauds, Cuban reciprocity and the Isthmian Canal, and concluded with the following praise of the President:

These are some of the mistakes he has made. Because of them they say he is unsafe. But up in the parts where I have spent my days—up in the rural districts, where the air is pure, where all the conditions on the farm, on the hillsides and in the valleys, and in the busy factories of the villages and bristling little cities tend to nourish honest, robust American manhood and clearness of vision—the common people love bim for the mistakes he has made, and will roll up majorities unprecedented for Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Burnett, chairman of the committee or receiving and his

Mr. Burnett, chairman of the committee Mr. Burnett, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, and his references to the President brought out "Three cheers for Teddy Roosevelt!" The references to Gov. Odell's administration were received with cheers. Mr. Burnett's praise of Senator Platt brought out another tumultuous greeting for the Tioga chieftain, who has been in the thick'of the Republican conflict in twelve Presidential battles, and in a hundred State skirmishes. Col. Dunn, sitting behind Senator Platt frantically led the cheers for his old leader. The delegates at large and alternates and the electors at large and the district electors were then announced, and later, the tors were then announced, and later, the names of the new State committee were made known. Whereupon, the conven-tion adjourned, after a session of sixty-five

Presidential Electors.

With two Congress districts yet to be

ed in, the Presiden	tial Electors are:
At-Large-Charles A. orge Urban, Jr., of E.	rie.
84.	Dis.
Brinkerhoff Meyers.	20. John B. Rose.
Peter Wyckoff.	21. Francis A. Landon
John Drescher, Jr.	22. William F. Gurley
John Diescher, Jr.	22. William F. Gurie
Edwin W. Voorhees.	23. Benjamin W. Arn
Charles E. Teale.	24
49411971144	25. Bartlett Arkell.
Charles R. Bank.	26. Geo. Astor Steve
James E. March.	27. Seth Heacock.
Joseph Levenson.	28. Caldwell D. Benso
William Blair.	29. William K. Pierce
Herman Joveshof.	30. Charles C. Wickwit
Charles Shongood.	31. Frederick W. Griff
Benj. Aymar Sands.	32. George Wilder.
Abbott C. Combes.	33. Allison Bigelow.
Frederick Uhlmann.	34. Arthur C. Hasting
John H. Simpson.	35. Simon Stebert.
Edward S. Clinch.	St. William H. Daniel
Ernest Hall.	37. J. H. McEwer.
	at. J. H. MCEWEL.
Joseph Wood.	4

DON'T INSTRUCT, JUST DIRECT.

PLATFORM O. K.'D BY ROOSEVELT TINKERED OVERNIGHT.

President's Own State Does What Odell Thinks Best-Anti-Roosevelt Delegates to Chicago Say They Wouldn't Heed Instructions, Anyway -- Don't Have To.

After the State convention yesterday many Republicans were nettled because the delegates at large were not "instructed" for President Roosevelt, but were merely sent to Chicago with this clause in their inside pocket: "We hereby direct that the delegates this day chosen use all honorable means to bring about his nomina tion for President at the national convention to be held in June."

The President's friends objected to the word "direct," and insisted that they had been led to believe that the word "instruct" was to be used. The March convention of 1896 instructed for Levi P. Morton, the State's choice for President, as follows: Therefore, we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis convention to present him as

our candidate for President, and urge upon them to use every honorable means to secure his nomination The President's friends said that a slight had been put upon him by his own State, and that this was all the more apparent when up to yesterday in this and other

	States 446 delegates had been ele and 341 instructed for Roosevelt. The instructed are:
	*Alaska 6 Nebraska
	Arizona 6 New Mexico
	Alabama 14 New York
	Delaware 6 North Carolina
	Florida 10 Ohio
	Georgia 22 Oklahoma
	Illinois 6 Pennsylvania
	Indian Territory 6 South Carolina
٠	Indiana 18 Tennessee
	Kansas 18 Texas
1	Louisiana 4 Utah
	Minnesota 20 Virginia
	Mississippi 20 Wisconsin
1	Missouri
	Total

The uninstructed are: Pennsylvania. 2 Virginia. 2 West Virginia.

Total. Gov. Odell's lieutenant in Eric county had instructed the delegates for the President "if nominated;" moreover, that in Gov. Odell's New York county machine twenty-

odel's New York county machine twentysix of the thirty-five Assembly districts
had failed to instruct for the President.

President Roosevelt's friends went on to
say that when in the White House he read
the New York State platform—which had
been sent to him by Gov. Odell and returned to the Governor O. K.'d by the President—it contained the word "instruct" and that up to midnight Monday the word remained in the document. Moreover advance copies of the platform sent out by the press associations contained the word "instruct." In the small hours of restarday, morning, however, the word

word "instruct." In the small hours of yesterday morning, however, the word "instruct" disappeared and the word "direct" was put in its place.

The anti-Roosevelt men in the delegation declared that they would not be bound at Chicago by instructions, even if they were forced on them, and they said last night that in having the delegates at large "diforced on them, and they said last night that in having the delegates at large "directed" for him the President's friends had won a victory on a par with his merger decision in the Supreme Court of the United States four judges for and four against, with one on the fence, "mighty dubious as to which way he would drop."

The anti-Roosevelt men in the convention said that they would break any instructions given to them and gave as

vention said that they would break any instructions given to them and gave as authority for their conduct the course of the Republican State delegation to the Chicago national convention of 1880. At Utica on Feb. 26 of that year Roscoe Conkling, an ardent supporter of Ulysses S. Grant, forced the State convention, by a state of 217 to 180 to adopt the following vote of 217 to 180, to adopt the following

Resolution:
Resolved. That the Republicans of New York believe the reelection of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.
When the delegation arrived in Chicago.

when the delegation arrived in Chicago, in June. Senator Conkling was notified by the anti-Grant men that they would not be bound by the instructions of the February convention. Senator Conkling failed in an effort to force the national convention to compel the New York State delegation to obey its instructions, and then Mr. Conkling introduced the following resolution: Resolved. As the sense of this convention that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be; and that no man should hold a seat who is not ready to so agree.

Eugene Hale of Maine opposed this resolution, saying, "I take it that a Republican convention does not need to be instructed convention does not need to be instructed that its first and underlying duty, after nominating its candidate, is to elect him over a Democratic candidate." Mr. Conkling's resolution, however, was adopted by a vote of 716 to 3. The three dissenters were from West Virginia and Mr. Conkling promptly moved that they be expelled from the convention, but was induced to withdraw his resolution after the three had applicated. had apologized.

had apologized.

This is the way the New Yorkers regarded their instructions in that national convention. On the first ballot the vote of the delegation was Grant, 51: Blaine, 17, and Sherman, 2. This continued until the seventeenth ballot, when the vote of the delegation was Grant, 50: Blaine, 18; Sherman, 2. This continued until the thirty-sixth ballot, when the vote of the delegation was 50 for Grant and 20 for Garfield, when Garfield was nominated.

THE "DIRECTION" PLATFORM Calls Gov. Odell an Executive Genius and Albany a Reflection of Washington.

This is the platform adopted:

This is the platform adopted:

The Republicans of New York, by their representatives in convention assembled, relterate their devotion to and confidence in the principles of their party. After half a century of existence, they felicitate their countrymen upon the truth that the progress of the nation has been accomplished under Chief Magistrates who have been the embodiment of Republican ideas and through the wisdom of Republican ideas and through the wisdom of Republican statesmanship and Republican patriotism in Congress.

After four years of Democratic rule, during which the national finances were mismanaged, a deficit created, the industries of the country paralyzed, labor neglected, wages reduced and the agricultural interests ignored, the people, seeking relief from these errors, again invoked the protection of a Republican Administration, and elected as President of the United States the foremost American of his time—William McKinley.

With his inauguration and the restoration to power of a party pledged to the encouragement of domestic activity, an honest system of finance and the expansion of our commercial interests, these conditions were reversed. The enforcement of these policies was followed by a renewal of confidence, capital emerged from its hiding place, manufacturing enterprises no longer languished and the workingmen found employment. An adequate tariff safezuarded the products of the farm from the inroads of foreign agriculturists and social and industrial advancement has been steady and permanent.

THE ENEMY.

It is a singular fact that while the nations of the Old World were applauding the American diovernment for the magnanimity and highmindedness with which it disposed of the grave questions which followed the war with Spain, at home the Democratic party was unreserved in its criticism and its predictions of calamity. With imperialism and militarism as its slogan, it attempted to mislead the people into the belief that territorial aggrandizement was the ultimate object of the Republican policy. It renewed its assault upon that citadel of our strength, the national monetary system, and offered the fallacy of free silver at the ratio of sixteen to one as a substitute for the basic principle of the gold standard and an honest dollar and with numerous mischievous and untried theories of government endexvored to demoralize public confidence and shatter the faith of the people in the party in power. THE ENEMY

The visual measure of a man is taken at his hat, and it is human nature to size each

other up. If you weak a KNOX

you are correct and immune from adverse comment.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

The popular verdict against such teachings was overwhelming and testified to the common sense and loyalty of the American elecmon sense and loyalty of the American electors.

While we have witnessed the confusion of our political opponents, and the repudiation of their candidates and platforms, our ranks have been augmented by thousands of patriotic, law abiding citizens, who, no longer willing to tolerate the declarations and practices of Democracy, have identified themselves with the party of progress and prosperity. In the same spirit that inspired them to embrace Republicanism we welcome them and invite them to cooperate with us for sound government and the perpetuation of justice and right.

WE "DIRECT."

The tragedy that deprived the nation of the exalted services of President McKinley shadowed every heart with sorrow, but emphasized, nevertheless, the truth that though men perish the Republic still lives. The work of rehabilitation inaugurated and successfully carried on by him, and the wise policies which characterized his administration, were taken up by his successor, whose courage in the midst of trying circumstances, and whose ability, honesty of purpose and sturdy Americanism have elicited the admiration and respect of all of our people. We commend Theodore Roosevelt for the fearlessness and good judgment with which he entered upon the solution of problems of social economy and government. We recognize the rare capacity he has exhibited in meeting all the requirements of his great office. We realize that his official nots have justified the public confidence which is the fundamental factor of his popularity.

Accordingly, we indorse the Administra-WE "DIRECT."

ments of his great office. We realize this official acts have justified the public confidence which is the fundamental factor of his popularity.

Accordingly, we indorse the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Believing in his loyalty to the principles of the Republican party, relying on his devotion to the intereasts of American citizens, and confiding in his wisdom, his courage and his statesmanship, we hereby direct that the delegates this day chosen use all honorable means to bring about his nomination for President at the national convention to be held in June.

We indorse the President's action touching the Panama Canal. The interoceanic waterway, long desired and vainly sought by the great commercial nations, the short cut from our great centres of commerce on the Atlantic seaboard to Asia and the Pacfilislands, and the link that brings our eastern and western coasts into neighborly communication, a commercial gain for all the world in time of peace and an American necessity in time of war, is at last assured. Through the prompt acts of a Republican President and a Republican Congress our national control thereof is secured. The American flag will float over it forever.

We deplore the absence of the American flag from the high seas and the lack of American shipping in the foreign trade, a condition due to the lack of protection for a once great and powerful industry that shed lustre and renown upon the nation and helped to save it from destruction in its earlier days of national peril. We favor the enactment of such legislation as shall give to American built ships, officered and manned by American citizens, the carrying of the larger part of our foreign commerce, in order that the nation shall have both the ships and the men as resources of defence in time of trouble, and in order that American workingmen may have the building and running of the ships employed in doing our foreign carrying.

GOT IN A NEGRO SUFFRAGE PLANK.

GOT IN A NEGRO SUFFRAGE PLANK. GOT IN A NEGRO SUFFRAGE PLANK.

We reaffirm our belief that the greatest national issue is the maintenance of prosperity, and we stand squarely for the integrity of the principle of a protective tarift. That principle is required to maintain the highest scale of American wages and the supremacy of the American workshop. The permanency of a republican government is based upon a pure and free ballot. We are opposed to either its corruption or its limitation by depriving any citizen of the Thirted States anywhere of the right to deposit his vote, except for causes permitted by the Constitution. To this end we demand the protection and permanency of all civil and political rights of our citizens, without discrimination as to race or color.

ODELL'S EXECUTIVE GENIUS.

ODELL'S EXECUTIVE GENIUS The management of the State's business has been a reflection of the splendid attainments of Federal administration. The excutive genius of Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., ments of redering at the state of the coulty genius of Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., has imparted vigor to every department, distinguishing the conduct of affairs by those businesslike, practical methods of which he is the conspicuous exponent. A commonwealth, like an individual, must live within its income. The individual who spends more than he acquires invites insolvency, and the State that adopts the same policy must face disaster. For his determined advocacy of retrenchment, of relief from State taxation, his measures of economy, and his sagacious regulation of State expenditures, Gov. Odell deserves, as he has received, the appreciation and support of the people of New York.

A WORD FOR PLATT. A WORD FOR PLATT

We commend our party representatives in the national Legislature. They creditably and loyally represent the great and diversified commercial, industrial, and social interests of our State. The Republican party acknowledges with gratitude the splendid services of the senior United States Senator, Thomas C. Platt, who for more than a quarter of a century has stood stalwart and firm in the battle for Republican supremacy; and whose leadership has been inspiring and potent in the accomplishment of Republican success.

and potent in the accomplishment of Republican success.

The Republican party is still committed to those fundamental maxims of the Government in the advocacy of which it had its conception and birth. Its record tells of a fidelity to principle and of a courage to conviction that has been illustrated by no other national organization since the foundation of the Government. It has remained steadfast in its ideals, unyielding in its championship of truth. Under its administration the United States has become great and powerful among the nations of the earth.

With this result the Republicans of New York extend congratulations to the people of the country, and pledge their party to unity, earnestness, and work for the maintenance of good government, and the continuance of principles which insure peace, plenty and the happiness of the people.

THEY WANT JUDGE PARKER. No Mention of Hearst at Hudson County

N. J., Democratic Caucus. The Hudson county, N. J., delegation to the Democratic State convention held a caucus at the rooms of the Robert Davis Association, in Jersey City, last night and selected the following delegates to the national convention at St. Louis: Ninth Congress district, Dr. L. F. Donohue of Bayonne and John Mehl, Jr., of Jersey City; Tenth Congress district, John Mullins of lersey City and E. A. S. Lewis of Hoboken.

William D. Edwards of Jersey City made an address eulogizing Judge Parker and predicting a Democratic victory next November with Parker at the head of the ticket. Mr. Edwards moved that Hudson's ticket. Mr. Edwards moved that Hudson's Congress district delegates be directed to urge at the State convention at Trenton that the New Jersey delegation go to St. Louis instructed for Judge Parker. The motion was adopted unanimously. References to Judge Parker evoked applause at the caucus. William R. Hearst's name was not mentioned. at the caucus. Will was not mentioned.

HILL MEN IN CLINTON BOLT. Two Conventions Held at Plattsburg-Both Declare for Parker.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 12.—The Clinton county Democratic convention this afternoon resulted in an open rupture between he Hill and the anti-Hill factions. The anti-Hill faction was in control of the temporary organization and applied the gag rule, refusing the Hill men an opportunity to express their opinions. The Hill men then bolted and organized another convention. The anti-Hill convention passed resolutions indorsing Parker for President. President
The Hill men elected delegates and in-

structed them for Parker for President and Stanchfield for Governor.

BRACKETT SACRIFICES WORDEN ON A SHOWDOWN.

Twelfth District Wouldn't Take Goddard to Oblige the Governor-Fassett Does Up Gillet-Executive Committee to He Cut Down to 9 Odell Men.

Gov. Odell's slate of State committeemen was put through at yesterday's convention, with one or two changes. These changes did not interfere with the Governor's programme, and he was elected chairman unanimously, at a meeting held by the new committee after the convention adjourned Louis Stern was elected treasurer.

In all but three Congress districts of those where the Odell plan provided for a change the Governor's man was elected without any opposition to speak of. The Governor and his lieutenants got a slight iolt in the Twelfth, which refused to elect F. Norton Goddard, in place of Smith Pine, who has served for several years. The Governor wanted Goddard. Mr. Pine declined to retire. Up to yesterday noon the fight was undecided, the Goddard men making efforts all the morning to bring about the substitution of their leader. Upon a vote in the delegation from the district, Pine got 9 votes against Goddard's 5, and so went on the committee. Goddard carried only his own Assembly district, the Twentieth and the Eighteenth, while the Iwenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twentysixth districts voted for Pine.

With this exception all the districts below The Bronx voted according to programme, Odell men succeeding Platt men where there was any change.

The fight in the Twenty-fifth Congress district, made up of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga counties, was won by Odell, Cyrus Duree, Littauer's man, going in in place of W. W. Worden of Saratoga. Mr. Worden offended the Governor by declaring months ago that he was for Senator Platt, first, last and all the time.

The decision as to whether or not Mr Worden should be retired rested with Senator Brackett, a life-long personal friend of Mr. Worden. Up to recess it was undecided whether Senator Brackett would stand for his old friend or fulfil a pledge to Littauer to stand with him on anything that meant the success of Odell. But Littauer held Brackett to his pledge, and when it came to a vote it was seen that Brackett had decided to sacrifice Worden man, Duree. Some of them gave the excuse that it was only because he was a younger and more active man. Mr. Worden was not at the convention, and neither was Brackett.

In the Twenty-sixth, composed of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, Secretary of State John F.O'Brien, who wants to succeed himself in that office was the Odell man and he won easily over Walter C. Witherbee of Plattsburg. In the Twenty-third J. B. H. Mongin, Senator Fassett's man, won over Representative Gillet. Altogether, Mr. Gillet had a hard day of it at the hands of the Fassett forces. Mr. Mongin is friendly to Senator Platt and wasn't on the Odell slate.

This is the new Odell committee as finally made.

Dist.

1. Leander B. Faber.
2. Rôbert M. Johnson.
3. *I. M. Swasey.
4. Jacob A. Livingston.
5. *F. J. H. Kracke.
6. George H. Roberts. Jr.
7. *Michael J. Dady
8. George Cromwell.
9. *Charles H. Murray.
10. James F. Fegnam.
11. William Halpin.
12. *Smith Plne.
13. Edward Lauterbach.
14. *John H. Gunner.
16. *Abraham Gruber.
16. *Abraham Gruber.
16. *Abraham Gruber.
16. *Abrasham Gruber.
17. *S. Strasbourger.
18. *W. H. Ten Byok.
19. *William L. Ward.
Additional member: *Charles W. Anderson.
*Reelected. New members. 15.

The meeting of the new committee to

The meeting of the new committee to elect Gov. Odell chairman was the perfunctory affair expected. It was held on functory affair expected. It was held on the platform before the convention hall was half emptied. Only a few delegates lingered, however, to see the ceremony.

Secretary Reuben L. Fox called the new committee to order and then George W. Dunn got up and nominated the Governor to succeed him as chairman. There was no opposition. Col. Fox had Col. Dunn escort the Governor to the chair. The Governor said a few words by way of a speech but it was inaudible six feet away. In it he expressed "the high appreciation" he felt at the honor, and said something about the work that they all knew lay before them. He said he would announce the executive committee later. Col. Fox was reelected committee later. Col. Fox was reelected secretary, and on the motion of William L. Ward, the Governor's Westenester wardman, Louis Stern was elected treasurer to displace Gen. E. A. McAlpin. On motion of William L. Ward it was resolved to reduce the executive committee from twenty-one members to nine. There was no opposition to the change, which concentrates things a little more for Gov. Odell. He will appoint the nine members.

After a five minute session the committee adjusted. adjourned

FASSETT'S VICTORY.

Result Gillett Is Expected to Retire as Candidate for Congress.

The Fassett contest was the only one that got to the committee on credentials, of which George E. Munroe of Tompkins had been made chairman when Francis Hendricks declined the job. The Gillett faction asked the committee

to leave the decision to the courts. Mr. Fassett made an eloquent appeal for the committee's support. "We ask you to affirm our regularity," he said, "for the sake of party regularity and not to support a lot of recalcitrants who are taking a gambler's chance to win. I've been brought up as a real Republican, not as a bolter and a kicker, and I ask you

not as a bolter and a kicker, and I ask you to support us."

There were cheers for Mr. Fassett as he said this, and it was quickly seen that the majority of the committee sided with him. There were only two votes against recognizing the Fassett delegates. Mr. Fassett immediately called a meeting of the delegation and it elected Mongin State committeeman. Gillett got the fourteen votes of Steuben county against the sixteen votes cast for Mongin by Seneca, Schuyler and Chemung. It was predicted that Gillett would retire from the field as candidate for Congress and leave it to Fassett. for Congress and leave it to Fassett.

WALL NOT TO RUN WITH PARKER His Campaign Manager Says He Will Accept Nomination for President Only.

MILWAUREE, April 12.- The story sent out from New York that Judge Parker and E. C. Wall have concluded a deal whereby E. C. Wall have concluded a deal whereby they are to run for President and Vice-President respectively is denied here.

"There is no foundation for any such surmise from any quarter," said Dr. W. A. Anderson, manager of the Wall campaign. "You may say as emphaticaly as you can that there has never been such a suggestion made to Mr. Wall; that such a plan has never been considered by him and never will be. Mr. Wall is a candidate for the Presidency and Presidency only, and under no consideration will be have thought of anything else."

Parker Delegates Chosen MALONE, N. Y., April 12.-The Franklin

county Democratic convention to-day elected delegates to the State convention. They are Parker men, but go to the con-Breeklyn Paint Works Aftre This Morning.

S. Adler's Son's paint works at Gold and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, was aftre early this morning. The damage will be about \$50,000.

They are Parker men, but go to the convention uninstructed.

OGDENSBERG, N. V., April 12—The First and Second Assembly district conventions to-day elected Parker delegates to the State convention George Hall's candidacy for the nomination for State Comptroller was indozed.

ODELL HEADS NEW COMMITTEE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WORLD'S FAIR

First Coach Excursion

Round-Trip \$20 FROM NEW YORK Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet, giving rates, train service and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO, W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

\$180 PAID FOR AN ALE MUG.

TOP BID FOR THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB'S PAINTED BEAUTIES.

25 Auctioned Off for the Benefit of the Club's Library, and They Brought \$556 -Landscape by Charles Baker Added 870 More-Choice to Edgar Saltus.

The Salmagundi Club had its sixth annual library dinner and mug sale at its home in West Twelfth street last evening. Vice-President J. B. Carrington presided at the dinner and W. H. Shelton, chairman of the library committee, auctioned off the mugs after dinner.

The Salamgundi Club is very proud of its library. It is said that it spends annually more money for books than any club in New York. Last year \$1,000 was spent for rare volumes and for books for the circulating library. A good part of the money expended in this way is obtained from the annual sale of drinking mugs.

from the annual sale of drinking mugs. Twenty-four of the artist members of the club decorate mugs and give them to the club to sell at auction early in April.

Last night's sale opened with a call for bids for first choice of the two dozen mugs. The first bid was \$10. From that figure the bids came thick and fast until \$46 was reached, where the bidders seemed to have stopped. Just as the third and last call was about to be sounded Edgar Saltus raised the limit to \$60, amid much applause.

The bids went on up to \$105, when the rest of the bidders dropped out, leaving Mr. Saltus and W. L. Fraser, art critic of Scribner's Magazine, to fight for the first choice. Mr. Saltus outstayed Mr. Fraser, with a bid of \$180. His choice was mug No. 3, a marine view from the brush of Wilhelm Ritschel.

After Mr. Saltus had chosen Mr. Ritschel's After Mr. Saltus had chosen Mr. Ritschel's mug, the others were auctioned off in rotation. The next highest price was \$50 paid by Clarkson Cowell for the mug painted by H. M. Walcott. The picture showed ten topers lined up at a bar walting for a drink. Mr. Cowell also bought a landscape mug by Otto Hoeber for \$5; a fine landscape by Charles Warren Eaton, for \$12, and a mug by F. M. Arnold (a monk waiting for his measure of wine which a boy in the part papel was drawing from a barrel) next panel was drawing from a barrel) for \$18.

C. B. Currier's ballet girl mug went to Henry Blackwell, the bookbinder, for \$26. Mr. Blackwell bought also two other mugs one by Percival de Luce, and the other by C. B. Loomis, for \$7 and \$15, respectively.

The Loomis mug was the first the humorist ever painted and the auctioneer said it would probably be the last. When it was put up the diners insisted that the decorator should sell it himself. He tried, got two or three bids and then turned the job back to Mr. Shelton. Mr. Loomis insisted that the last bid he got was \$175.

Mr. Fraser got the mugs by Frank de Haven and Paul Cornoyer for \$20 and \$12 respectively, and Mr. Saltus picked up another marine by Emile Carlson for \$17.

Twenty-four mugs brought \$551. Then a landscape by Charles Baker was put up and sold to Mr. Blackwell for \$70. A mug C. B. Currier's ballet girl mug went to a landscape by Charles Baker was put up and sold to Mr. Blackwell for \$70. A mug of white carnations on a placque of red carnations, given by Thorley, was sold to Mr. Reeves for \$5, making the total pro-ceeds of the sale \$626. Last year's sale netted \$838.50.

TWO SETS OF NOMINEES. Hanna-Foraker Factions Fight in Spring-

field and Hold Two Conventions. SPRINGFIELD, April 11 .- Out of one of the bitterest ante-convention fights ever contested in Ohio the Republicans of the Sixth Congress district in convention at Wilmington evolved two conventions, two nominees for Congress and two sets of delegates to the national convention. The gates to the national convention. The rock on which the convention split was the old factional fight between the Hanna organization and the Forakerites. Specifically it was a fight of Congressman Hildebrant against the field. Hildebrant had the backing of the Dick-Herrick organization, while Foraker, with D. O. Morrow of Highland county, as his lieutenant, combined the other candidates against ombined the other candidates against

him.

A rump convention held in the street nominated Judge T. E. Scroggy for Congress and Henry Louden and James N. Hick for delegates and George A. Love for Presidential elector.

Meantime the regular convention met in the City Hall and nominated C. C. O. Hildsbury for Congress; delegates:

ley: Presidential elector, Alexander well. Renominated for Congress. CUMBERLAND, Md., April 12 .- In the Second West Virginia Congress district convention to-day Congressman Alston G. Dayton was renominated.

Hildebrant for Congress; delegates, F. M. Couden and George W. McMurchie; alternates, H. M. Brown and Walter Rem-

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ADAM HERZINGER'S WILL. All His Estate Goes to His Widow, but She

Mustn't Marry. In his will, Adam Herzinger of Vailsburg, N. J., who died on March 30, on the eve of being sworn in as Recorder of that borough, leaves all his real and personal estate to his widow, Mrs. Sophie F. F. Herzinger, while she remains single, but if she marries again she is to forfeit all interest in the again she is to forfeit all interest in the estate and the property is to be divided equally among his children, Mrs. Caroline Moessie, Mrs. Emilie Gross, Adam J. Herzinger and Adolph W. Burchard, a stepson. There is a string tied to the heritage of Adam J. Herzinger. The will directs the executors not to give any of the money to him if he refuses to go to work and states that young Adam is not to have his share of the estate unless he reforms. The

states that young Adam is not to have his share of the estate unless he reforms. The witnesses to the will are Reuben Odell, Jr., and Alfred H. Murphy.

Adam Herzinger was a real estate dealer and agent for several steamship and insur-ance companies in Newark. He was quite wealthy, but the amount of his estate is

May Save New Haven \$1,000,000 a Year.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.-By an order issued to-day by President Mellen of the New York and New Haven railroad \$100,000 a month may be saved to the company. Freight agents all over the system were instructed to rush back to their home roads a certain class of foreign freight cars, so that they would not be in the service of the New Haven road more than five days. Demurrage charges are 20 cents a day for every foreign freight car used on the system after a fixed time allowed for unloading.

\$7.500 for the Loss of a Foot. A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has awarded Michael F. Nolan a verdict of \$7.500 in his suit against the Long Island Railroad Company for the loss of a foot. He received the injury in a collision between a train and his wagon.



RuBit in Not on. It's a thin, light oil that lubricates and keeps the leather limber.

And it shines for sure. Forty good shines in a bottle.

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72 REGAL STORES-22 OF THEM IN

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—43 Cortlandt St., 115 Naccau St., 201 Broadway, 785 Broadway, 1211 Broadway, 1341 Broadway, 507 Eighth Ave, 166 W. 126th St. 238 Sixth Ave, 1280 Third Ave. BROOKLYN—337 Fulton St., 111 Broadway, 1001 Broadway, 465 Fifth Ave. JERSEY CITY—66 Newark Ave. NEWARK N. J.—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES. NEW YORK CITY—166 West 125th St., 785 Broad-way, 1839 Broadway, 268 Sixth Ave. BROOKLYN—466 Fifth Ave.

MARRIED

BURDEN-TWOMBLY.—On Tuesday, April 12, 1904, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Endi-cott Peabody of Groton, Mass., assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Florence Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKown Twombly, to William Armstead Moale Burden.

OHNSON-FISKE .- On Tuesday, April 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Port-Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. Smith, Martha Theresa Fiske to Dr. Philip V. K. Johnson.

UNTZE-JOHNSTON .- On Saturday, April 9, 1904, at Macon, Ga., by the Rev. Dr. Frederick, F. Reese, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walker, at the residence of her parents, Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall Johnston, to W. de Lancey Kountze, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze of New York.

DIED

COLES.-On Tuesday, April 12, 1904, Catherine Coles, widow of Alexander Coles, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral private.

COLIB .-- At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April

12. Elizabeth Dayton Colle, widow of Daniel F. Colle and daughter of the late Levi Dayton, in the 79th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. CRAIG .- At the Hotel Cambridge, on Sunday, April 10, 1904, Samuel D. Craig of Quogue, Long Island, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held in Trinity Chapet, West Twenty-fifth street, on Wednesday, April

13, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

HINKLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on April 11, 1904, James W. Hinkley. Funeral service at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M.

RVING.-Suddenly, at Liberty, Monday, April 11,

Percival R. Irving, only child of John and, Josephine E. Irving. Services at the Mortuary Chapel, Greenwood, at convenience of the PACKARD .-- At her residence, 447 Park avenue, on Monday morning, April 11, 1904, Elizabeth McLanathan, wife of Dr. Charles W. Packard. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Wednesday, April 13, at 11:30 A. M. Burial

on Thursday at Brunswick, Me. TARRING .- On Monday, April 11, at Pasadena, Cal., Gen. F. A. Starring, in the 70th year

his age. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter. TUTTLE-SMITH. -At Paris, France, on Monday, the 11th of April, Frances I. Manice, wife of the Rev. J. Tuttle-Smith and daughter of the

late De Forest Manice.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery. 2,816 acres. Round